THE MESSAGE.

Prosident Cleveland's Second State Paper.

Decidedly Strong Ground Taken or Tariff Reduction.

The Civil Service Laws-A Discussion Our Poreign Relations - The Fisheries Question-Cutting Case, Etc.

To the Congress of the United States:

In discharge of a Constitutional duty, and following a well established precedent in the Executive office. I herewith transmit to the Congress at its reusembling certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appear necessary and expedient. Our flow-rument has consistently maintained its rolations of friendship toward all other powers, and of ne gliboriy interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our cwin.

Fow questions have ar sen during the past year with other governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of a titement in trendity counsel. We are as yet without povision for the astitement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili for injuries during the late war with Peru and Holivia. The mixed commissions, organized under claim convent ons, concluded by the Chili governm in with certain European States, have developed an amount of friction which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which our representatives at Santiago is authorized to negotiate. The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I reared to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories, and acis of violence against these people beyond the power of the lecal constituted authorities to prevent and difficult to punish, are reported even in dist-in Alaska, Much of this violence can be traced to race projudice and competition of labor, which can not, however, Justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with Chinin equally with the most favored nations.

In opening our vast domain to allen elements, the pur ose of our law givers was to invite assimilation and not to provide an arena for endless autagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaining publicovier and defending the interests of our own people, may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppose of the funded and to reconding the continuous to a

rection of sub-mar no cables was signed at Pars on March 14, 1884, and has been duly ratified and proclaimed by this Government. By agreement between the high contracting parties this convention is to go into effect the 1st of January next, but the legislation required for its execution in the United States, has not yet been adopted. I carnestry recommend its enactment. Cases have continued to occur in Germany giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privilege of 8-journ of our naturalized citizens of German origin revisiting the land of their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordinality. The claims for interest upon the amount of toanage dues illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines were flavorably reported in both Houses of Congress at the last seasion, and it trust will receive final and favorable action at an early day.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the visited to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majosty's Government for the promiting the last convenience of the preventing the last season, and interest on public debt. \$55,580,4507; \$51,182,2547; \$65,580,4507; \$61,182,2547; \$65,580,4507; \$61,182,2547; \$65,580,4507; \$61,182,2547; \$61,182,2587; \$61,182,2587; \$61,182,2587; \$61,182,2587; \$

In the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met by an adverse vote of the Senate on April 13 last, and thereupon a gottations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the promulgation of such joint interp station and definition of the article of the convention of 1812, relating to he territorial waters and inshore fisher es of the British Provinces, as should secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by the United States fishermen, and, at the same time, onsure the enjoyment by the inter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The question involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time, for nearly three-quarters of a century, have given rise to earnest international discussion, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay frection, which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated.

The last arrangement, under the treaty of 1871, was abrogated after duo notice by the United States on June 33, 1855, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season enjoyment of the treaty field bed in the content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the treaty of 1812, as to the first article of which no construction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon.

The progress of civilization and growth of population in the British provinces to which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the treaty of 1812, as to the first article of which no construction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon.

The progress of civilization and growth of population in the spirit provinces to which the flasheries in question are contiguous, and to existence. Modes of intercourse between them and the United States present to-day a condition of all are scarcely realizable at the date

SERIOUSLY THREATEN

their continuance. Although disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactor settlement of the fishery question, negotiations are still pending, with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of Congress announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached. As at an early day there may be had before Congress the correspondence of the Department of State in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishery season may be fully disclosed, and the action and the attitude of the Administration clearly comprehended, a more extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

coference is not declared communication.

In compliance with a resolution of the Sente. I communicated to that body on August 3 last, and also to the House of Rep. esentatives, the correspondence in the

case of A. K. Cutting,
an American citizen, then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penal
effense in Texus, of which a Mexican citizen
was the object. After demand had been
made for his release the charge against him
was smouded so as to include a violation of
Mexican law within Mexican territory.
This joinder of alleged offenses, one
within and the other exterior to
Mexico, induced me to order a spedial invextigation of the case, pending which
Mr. Cutting was released. The incident has,
however, disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by
Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any
offense committed anywhere by a foreigner,
senal in the place of its commission, and of
which a exican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and
pun shed in conformity with Mexican laws.
This juradiction was sustained by the
courts of Mexico in the Cutting case, and approved by the executive branch of that flovernment, upon the authority of a Mexican
statute. The Appellate Court, in releasing
Mr. Cutting, decided that the sbandonment CASE OF A. K. CUTTING,

of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) removed the basis of further prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence. The admission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results, invas ve of the jurisdiction of this Government and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands; therefore I have denied it, and protested against its attempted everose as unwarrantted by the principles of law and international usages.

ted by the principles of law and international usages.

When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force and will of be protected by their own Government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country, but watchful care and interest of this Government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad; and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded forthem.

regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded forthem.

It appearing that the Government of Spain did not extend to the fing of the United States in the Antiles the full measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spanish fing in our ports, I was constrained, in October last, the resending predecessor's proclamation of February 14, 1884, permitting such suspension. An arrangement was, however, speedly reached, and upon notification from the Government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes, from the United States, or from any foreign country, had been completely and absolutely relinquished. I svalled myself of the discretion conferred by law, and issued, on the 27th of October, my proclamatin declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States.

It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the earnest spirit in which the Government of the Queen Regent has met our efforts to avert the initiation of commercial discriminations and represals, which are ever disastrous to the material interests and the political good will of the countries they may affect. The profitable development of the large commercial exchanges between the United States and the Spanish Antilies is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our doors and finding here their main markets of spily and demand, the welfare of Ouba and Porto Reo and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than to Spain.

Their commercial and financial movements are so naturally a part of our system that no obstacle to fuller and froor intervourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our Representatives at Madrid and Havana have for years been to leaven of effort unessayed to further these evels, and at no time has the equal good desire of Spain been more hopefully manifested than now. The Government of Spain, Ly removing the Consular tonnayes, fees on cargoes shipped to the Antil es and by reducing passport

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

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1886. 1886. 1886. 8579,589,061 99,743,349 26,691,616 Silver 17,850,367 16,550,627 In my last annual message to the Congresationtion was directed to the fact that the REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT

subject I deem it my duty to again urge its consideration.

The income of the Government by its increased volume and through economies in its cellection is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Then a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vest quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, horrded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train.

But it is not the simple existence of this

lic extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train.

But it is not the simple existence of this aurplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of Federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their Government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of Federal taxation. Good government, and especially, the government, and especially, the government of which every American citizen boasis, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of scolety and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his carnings, with the least possible dimunition for public needs. When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes

administration, such exaction becomes
autaless extoration
and a violation of the fundamental principles
of a free government. The indirect manner
in w ich these exactions are made has a
tendancy to conceal their true character and
their extent. But we have arrived at a stage
of superfluous revenue which has aroused
the people to a realization of the fact that
the amount ruised professedly for the support of the Government, is paid by them as
absolutely, if add d to the price of the things
which supply their daily wants, as if it was
paid at fixed periods into the hands of the
taxgatherer
Those who toil for daily wares are beginning to understand that capital, though
sometimes vaunting its importance and
clamoring for the profection and favor of the
Government, is dull and sluggish, till,
touched by the magical hand of labor, it

springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for Federal taxation and gaining the value which onables it to bear its burden, and the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury, as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a suspicion abroad the title surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits which under the system which produces such surplus increase without corresponding benefit to the people at largo, the vast accumulations of a few among our citizens, whose fortunes, rivaing the wealth of the most favored nanti-democratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious Republic. Our farmers, too, and those entaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture see that, day by day, and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of pations, which, by allowing a free exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

Our farmers and agriculturists, those who from the soil produce the things con-umed by ail, are, perhaps, more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of Federal taxistion. Those actually engaged in, and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our poulation. None labor harder or more continuously than they; no enactments limit their hours of toil, and no interposition of the Government cubances, to any great ext nt, the value of their products, and yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the Government, is given to the more favored manufacturer.

1 RECOMMEND THAT, keeping in view all these considerations, the

t RECOMMEND THAT,
keeping in view all those considerations, the
increasing and unnecessarily surplus of national income annually accumuliting be released to the people by an amendment to our
revenue laws which shall cheapen the price
of the necessaries of life, and give freer entrained to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this
much neceled reform unless the subject is
approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion
to the interests of the entire country, and
with a willingness to yield something for the
public good.

THE PUBLIC DEST. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 39,1886, was \$44,551,403,30. During the twelve months ended October 31, 1886, three per cent bonds were called for redemption amounting to \$127,283,100, of which \$54,613,30) was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund, and \$46,839,90 for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the Treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called \$102,239,459 became subject under such calls o redemption prior to November 1, 1886. The remainder, amounting to \$25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date.

venther 1, 1886. The remainsier, amounting to \$25,013,630, matured under the calls after that date.

In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prier to November 1, there were elso paid before that day certain of these bonds, with interest thereon, amounting to \$5,072,350, which were anticipated as to the maturity, of which \$2,394,859 had not been called. Thus \$107,341,800 had been actually applied prior to the 1st of November. 1885, to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest bearing deb leaving on that daystilloutstanding the sum of \$1,163,443,112. Of the samount \$86,818,700 were st Il represented by three percent bonds. They, however, have been since November 1, or will at once be, further reduced by \$22,004,150, being bonds which have been called as already stated, but not redemed and canceled before the latter date. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, there were carried under the comput sory silver coinage act of 1878 20,888,905 silver dollars, and the cost of the silver used in such coinage was \$23,448,900.01. There had been coined up to the close of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law 233,288,515 silver dollars, and on the first day of December, 1886, the total amount of such coinage was \$247,131,540. The Director of the Minterports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1873 directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was \$44, cents each, and that on the 31st day of July, 1886, the price of silver canched the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrins c or bullion price of our standard silver dollar at that date was less than 72 cents. The price of silver on the 30th day of November last was such as to make the dollars intransically worth 78 cents each. These differences in value of the coins represent the finetuations in the price of silver, and they certainly do not indicate that in addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to November I. In the process to the second with nitrorest thereon, amounting to \$5,072,554, which were acticipated as to the marurity, of which \$2,054,550 had not been called Thus \$107,441,850 had been actually apple of the 1st of November I. IsSS, to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest bearing deb, leaving on that daystilloutstanding the sum of \$1,534,451. Of the samount \$58,518,750 were still represented by three perent bonds. They, however, have been since been called as already stated, but not reduced by \$22,654,150, being one of the provision of the public land service, are commended to the end of \$2,504,150, being one of the provision of the law \$1,545,950. There had been called as already stated, but not reduced by \$22,654,150, being one of the provision of the law \$1,545,950. There had been called as already stated, but not reduced by \$22,654,150, being one of the provision of the law \$23,08,555 shipsed follows, and the cost of the silver used in such collars, and the cost of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law \$23,08,555 shipsed follows, and the cost of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law \$23,08,555 shipsed follows, and the cost of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law \$23,08,555 shipsed follows, and the cost of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law \$23,08,555 shipsed follows, and the first day of July, 1886, the previous fiscal year the provision of the previous fiscal year the follows that the time of the passage of the law \$23,08,555 shipsed follows, and the control of the previous fiscal year the provision of the previous fiscal year the previous f

obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in the Congress. On the 27th day of November, 1886, the people held of these coins, or certificates representing them, the nominal sum of \$108.573,041, and we still had \$734.483,345 in the treasury, as against about \$142.895,355 in the hands of the people and \$72.895,376 remaining in the treasury one year are.

against about \$142,894,655 in the bands of the people and \$72,885,376 remaining in the treasury one year ago.

The Director of the Mint again urges the necessity of more vault room for the purpose of storing those silver dollars which are not needed for circulation by the people. I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory colonage, and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds centained in my former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations dur ng the inst year, as appears by the comparative statement herewith presented, and for the further reasons that the more this currency is distributed among the people the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have abundance for all our needs, and that there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store such currency when the only pretense for its colonge is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulat ny medium.

The report of the

secretary of was gives a detailed account of the administration of his department, and contains sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service which I fully approve. The army consisted at the date of the last consolidated return of 2,103 officers and 24,946 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the last fiscal year were \$26,960,000,38, including \$6,294,-305,45 for public works and river a dharbor improvements. I specially direct the attention of Congress to the recommendation that officers be required to submit to an examination as a preliminary to their promotion. I see no objection, but many advantages in adopting this festure, which has operated so beneficially in our navy department as well as in some branches of the army. SECRETARY OF WAR

COAST DEFENSES

and fortifications has been fully and carefully treated by the Board on Fortifications, whose report was submitted at the last session of Congress, but no construction work of the kind recommended by the Board has been possible during the last year from the lack of appropriations for such purpose. The defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable. The examinations made must convince us all that certain of our either named in the report of the Board should be fortified, and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once; the work has been thoroughly considered and laid but, the Secretary of War reports, but all is delayed in default of Congressional action. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts, is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately. COAST DEFENSES

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who, under the leadership of Geronimo, had for eighteen months been on the war-path, and during that time had committed many murders and been the causes of constant terrors to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to General viles, the military command r, who succeeded General Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit.

Under the terms of their surrender as then reported, and in view of the understanding which these murderous savages seemed to entertain of the assurance s ven them, it was considered best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages again instead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement, all the adult males were sent thither and will be closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band who, though still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe and a spected of furnishing aid to those on the war path, and been removed to Fort Marion. The women and larger children of the hostiles were also taken there, and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper age in Indian schools.

The affairs of show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. A particular account of its transacti as and condition is given in the report of the Postmaster-General, which will be laid before you. The reduction of the

rate of letter postage in 1883, rendering the potal revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures, and business depression also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fiscal year ended June 31, 1883, of eight and one-third milions of dollars, an additional check upon receipts by douling the measure of weight in rating sealed correspondence and dominishing one-half the charge for newspaper carriage, was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year; while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population, for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery necessities steady annual advance in out is, and the carreit estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly \$2,000,000. The anticipated revenue for the last year failed of real zation by about \$64,000, but proper measures of economy hav so satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency in fact fell below that of 1883. And at this time the increase of revenue is saining in ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage ultimately to sustain the service. This is the more pleasing because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage, proportionably to distances, and a vaster and more costly service than any other upon the globe.

I again urge a change in the

PEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM

To meet the wants of the people and obviate the delays necessarily attending the present condition of affairs in our courts. All are agreed that something should be done, and much favor is shown by those well able to advise. To the plan suggested by the Attorney General at the last sess on of Congress and recommended in my last annual message. This recommendation is here renewed together with another made at the same time. THE INDIAN QUESTION.

time.

The President says: There is no authority of law for making allotments on some of the reservations, and on others the allotments provided for are so small that the Indians, though ready and desiring to settle down, are not willing to accest such small areas when their reservations contain ample lands to afford them homesteads of sufficient size to meet their present and future needs. These inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected, and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive members of the different tribes may be settled upon homesteads, and by this example lead others to follow, breaking away from tribal customs and substituting therefor the laws of home, the interest of the family and the rule of the State. The Indian character and nature are such that they are not easily led while brooding over unjust wrongs. It is especially so regarding their lands, Matters arising from the construction and operation of rairoads across some of the reservations and claims of title and right of occupancy set up by white persons to some of the best lands within other reservations require legislation for their final allustment. The settlement of these matters will remove many embarrasments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adoption of our institutions and bringing them under the operation, the influence and the protection of the universal laws of our country. The recommendations of the servicing of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, looking to the better protection of PUBLIC LANDS

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Pension Bureau during the last fiscal year.

The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the revious year in every distont. On the 18th day of June, 18th, there were 255, 785 pe sioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1881 there have been 1,018,733 applications for pensions filed, of which 78,834 were based upon services in the war of 1812. There were 621,751 of these applications allowed; including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is \$508, 24,811.57. The number of new

cluding 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

The total amount paid for pensions since 1811 is \$508, 24,811.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 31, 1886, is 49,857, a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1831; the names of 2,222 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 29,658 names. From Jaunary 1, 1861, to December 1, 1852, 1,957 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last named date, and during the last session of the Congress, 614-such acts became laws.

It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and 41 operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present law- to the pension bounty of the Government.

But it is undeniable that cases exist, well en-

strumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled to der present inw- to the pension bounty of the Government.

But it is undeniable that cases exist, well entitled to relief, in which the Pension Bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind of quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the sureau require, or which, though their merit is apparent, for some other reason can not be justly dealt with through general laws.

These conditions fully justify application to the Congress and special enactments. But resort to the Congress for a special pens on act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the Pension Bureau on the merits, or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal except on of general laws, it must be admitted, opens the door to the allowance of questionable claims, and presents to the legistive and executive branches of the diovernment applications concededly not within the law, and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist.

I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pension are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the Pension Bureau not only in this but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any as stem for the distribution of pensions depend upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the Commissioner that there are now paid by the Government Isl different rates of pension.

Estimates from the best information we can obtain show that 9,050 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of these in Soldiers' Homes under the direction and control of the entire number of men furnished for the late was something like twenty per cent,

Homes under the direction and control of the Government. Only thirteen per cent. of these are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the inte war something like twenty per cent, including their widows and relatives, have been or now are in receipt of pensions. The American people with a patriotic grateful regard for our ex-soldiers too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates, are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all horest claimants for pensions.

Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration I can not rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment, under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in ovasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equality entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercles of social and political influence, with their unjust discriminations.

THE PATENT OFFICE

On the 4th of March, 18-5, the current business of the Patent Office was, on an average, five and a baif months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and beleved that in the next few mon his the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels equals 40,578, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any proceding year. The recepts of the Patent Office during the year aggregated \$1,25,67,80, cashling the office to turn into the Tr a-ury a surplus revenue, over and above all expenditures, of about 164,710,30.

The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including renewals, trademarks, designs and labels, was 25,619—a number also quite largely in exces so of that of any proceeding year. The report of the Commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for The amount est mated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was \$80,760, The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is \$718,770.

The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1888, is \$718,770.

The Secretary of the Interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the

PACIFIC SUBSIDIZED HOADS

ractiff subsidized hoads
to the Government. His suggestion has the
unanimous endorsement of the persons selected by the Government to act as directors
of these roads, and protect the interests of
the United States in the Board of Directors.
In considering the plan proposed the sole
matters which should be taken into acc un,
in my opinion, are the situation of the Government as a creditor, and the surest way to
secure the payment of the principle and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the
Supreme Court of the United States it has
been adjudged that the laws of the several
States are inoperative to regulate rates of
transportation upon railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage
from one State into another. This important field of control and regulation having
been thus i fit entirely unoccupied, the expediency of Federal action upon the subject
is worthy of consideration.

The relations of

Land of laboring men to their employers, are

The relations of LABOR TO CAPITAL.

and of laboring men to their employers, are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted unjustifiable claims are spt to be insisted upon by both, and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the property of the country are jeopardized. And intervention of the general Government, within the limits of its constitutions and thority, to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded. In a special measure tran-mitted to the Congress at its last session I suggested the enlargement of our present Labor. Bureau and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employer and employed. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the States, the application of this remedy by the General Government might be rewarded as entirely within its constitutional powers. But after all his been done by the passage of laws, either Federal or State, to relieve a situation ful of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the r instantement and cultivation of a true American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the aprits of our institutions, would teach that a hearty cooperation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happ ness of allour people; that capital does not necessarily te do to the opperation and fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and fathul ally. It would teach, too, that the diver e situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; the capital does not necessarily te do to the oppression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders all enare from their p omoters true American sympathy and kindly feelin and of laboring men to their employers, ar

turns are a main source of our progress and power.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the exitie of various States has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such farreaching consequences that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the Congress to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general Government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the Congress the report of the Commissioner, and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

The continued operation of the law relating to our

CIVIL SERVICE

has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public offloer was has a just doe of his duty to the people testifies to the value of his reform. Its stanchest friends are found among those who understand it best and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements.

The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the Government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection of such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their Government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that may be many things not entered within its plan are clief by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination the system will bring larger additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may so imperfect in some of its details; it may be misuaderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfull; applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent; it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends, but if this people of the country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from their Government, they will abandon the sweetest guarantee of the safety and success of American ins itu ons.

Invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the Con ress. I renem my recommendation made last year that the Commissioners be m do could to other

invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the Con ress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the Commissioners be mide equal to other officers of the Government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge.

The control of the affairs of the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The control of the affairs of the
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
having been placed in the hands of purely
executive officers, while the Congress still
retains all legislative authority relating to its
government, it becomes my duty to make
known the most pressing needs of the District and recommend their consideration.
The laws of the District speem to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and
their codification or revision is much needed.
During the past year one of the bridges
leading from the District to the State
of Virginia became unfit for use and travel
upon it was forbidden. This leads me to
suggest that the improvement of all the
bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the City of Washington, is worthy of
the attention of Congress. The Commissioners of the District represent that the laws
regulating the sale of liquor and granting
licenses therefor should be at once amended,
and that legislation is needed to consolidate,
define and enlarge the scope and powers of
charitable and penal institutions within the
District. I suggest that the Commissioners be clothed with the power
to make, within fixed limitations, police regulations. I believe this power
granted and carefully guarded would tend to
subserve the good order of the municipality.
It seems that trouble still exists growing out
of the occupation of the sirects and swenues
by cortain railroads having their termini in
the city. It is very important that such laws
should be enacted upon this subject as will
secure to the railroads all the facillicos they require for the transaction
of their business, and at the same time protect clitizous from injury to their persons or
projecty. The Commissioners acain complain that the accommodations afforded them
for the necessary offices for District business
and for the affect entire the same
died by Congress and that suitable quartors
be turnished for the needs of the District
Government.

In Conclusion,

Learnestly invoke such wise action on the

IN CONCLUSION. Is coxclusios,
I carnestly invoke such wise action on the
part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good an idemonstrate during the remaining days of the Concress as at
present organized its ability and inclination
to so meet the people's needs that it shall be
gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

Washington, December 5, 1888.

-Eight million umbrellas are used up in this country every year. Well, why not? - Lowell Courier.

We were going, on Saturday, ever so far— My mamma and I—to the Dollies' llazar, Where fifty wax dollies—the lavellest show— Went walking about when they wound 'em

You wouldn't believe half the things the could do:
Why, one said "Good morning," as plainly
as you.
One played the plane, and one, dressed in
lace.
Walked up to a mirror and powdered her

Well, when we were ready we stepped in the hall And there was a lady a coming to call. She said she just chanced to be passing that And she really had only a minute to stay.

We waited and waited, and hoped she would Till I saw it was almost the time for the For I heard the clocks striking all over the And I know that the dollies would all be run

And so I just said: "I should s'pose, Mrs. Black, Your little girl wonders why you don't come back."
That's all that I spoke, every 'dentical word;
But she said: "Little girls should be seen
and not heard."

I guess that's a proverb, so may be 'tis true But, it people won't see, what can little girls My mamma looked queer, but that ended the And we went to the Dollies' Bazar after all. Emily Huntington Miller, in Our Little Ones.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

Get All the Pleasure You Can Out of What

Most boys and girls think that if they could only have every thing they wanted to wear, to amuse them, they would never be cross or d'ssatisfied. That is a mistaken idea. Things outside of yourself do not make happiness. I knew a boy once, about nine years old, who it seemed had every thing that could make a boy happy-a lovely home, a papa and mamma who did every thing in the world to make him happy. He had a printing-press, a velocipede, a bicycle, a sied, skates (ice and roller), books-every thing; and yet he was the most unhappy child I ever saw. One winter morning the streets were covered with snow. All the boys in the neighborhood were out with their sleds, shouting and laughing and having the best kinds of t mes. This boy went about the house frowning, growl ng and whining. about, do you think? He was not satisfied because his sled was not longer, and utterly refused to go out. He "would not go out with such a mean sled," he said. That afternoon I was walking not far from this boy's house when I heard shonts of laughter from some children, who were out of sight around the corner. When I did see them I stood perfectly still. There were four little children without overshoes, or overcosts, or mittens. They had an old become thick they were using as a sled broom which they were using as a sled. The youngest child was sitting on the broom, and two older boys were pulling him along by the handle. The fourth child, a girl, was running along holding the little one on the broom. Their eyes were shining, cheeks just like roses, and they certa'nly were just as

happy as though they had the most beautiful of sleds. The following conversation overheard among some little ch'ldren: Three tiny, ragge! boys were playing together in the sunshine Thursday on a sidewark near one of the North End rallway stations. A fourth youngs er came up, his eyes g'istening with pleasure, his dirty face proud with delight. "Oh boys," he cried, "I've foun' at in, cint piece."

with delight. "Oh boys," he cried, "Tve foun" a tin-cint piece."
The others crowded around and discussed the treasure excitedly. Then they said we on the surbstone to compare reminiscences of recent lucky finds.
"I foun" mos" a buil piece of a top yester-

"I foun mos a null piece of a top yester-day," said one.
"I foun' a big bone in our alley, a n'orful big bone," said a second, "n' I'm goln' to make a jumper out of it."
The youngest child—the very dirtiest, smal est, thinn at buby that ever walked—had listened with a smile of perfect content, an now he chimed in, in a tone whose pride and loy no words can convey. and joy no words can convey:
"Thith mornin' I foun' a peanut."

You see, it is not what you have what you find, that makes you happy, but the use you make of it. If you use it to en'oy it, get all the pleasure and profit there is in it out of it, you will be sappy in its possession: but if you think all the time that you want the thing you have not got, or can not have, you lose a I the pleasure locked up in your present possession .- Christian Union.

FUNNY PARROT STORIES.

The Confusion of a servant-Torpedo and

the Whale-Learning to Sew. A lady writing in a London magazine of "Parrots I Have Met." tells some good stories concerning birds of that species. The lady has made two voyages to India, and she has seen parrots by the thousand-not merely eaged parrots, but parrots in full en owment of their freedom. She first tells of a parrot that used to bite her when she was a lattle girl; then goes on:

"The next parrot I became acquainted with was a gray one, and belonged to Admiral Blank. We had one house and Admiral Blank another, and Polly used to spend his time in a large cage perched up in a tree, where he was very happy and conversational, and became qu te friendly with me, as I gave him fruits and other delica cies.

"Now, there was a huge negro servant, upward of six feet h gh, as black as a coal, but a great swell, attired always in most spotless lily-white duck suits and a tall white hat, who was told off to attend to these garden houses. His name, too, was White, and "White! White!" might often be heard shouted through the garden in the stentorian tones of Admiral Blank; when White would fly, w th an obedient start, from the kitchen of the hotel hard by. morning I had seen the Adm ral start off, resplendent in uniform, and knew he was gone. I was surprised, therefore, to hear "White! White!" called in his tone of voice.

"I could not understand it, as I had never left the garden since he went away, and had not seen him return. Neither could White. He came running and perspiring, went to Admiral Blank's house, and then looked about the garden, but could not find him. supposing he had made a mistake, he returned to the kitchen. But the parrot gave him no rest, for the man could not tell the parrot's voice from that of the Adm ral.' While the wr'ter was in India a fr'end

gave her two young parrots. "When I inspected them," she says, "I could hardly believe they were parrots. They looked like very yellow, ugly, skinny frogs, with white claws and a red beak, and not a vestige of a feather, and more firmly than ever I declined to have any thing to say to them. However, they were put in a basket and fed every two were put in a basket and red hours on a system of dough-pills poked hours on a system of dough-pills poked with water, and, to my diagost, I was expected to assist them to these de-

READING FOR THE YOUNG. licious repasts." These parrots were named Torpedo and Whale, and were taken to England. "Many a time," continues the lady, "I have gone to the kitchen and found it empty of domes-tes, but the whole floor swarming with animals-viz: six pugs, father mother and four little ones, one cat and one kit-ten, a huge Mount St. Bernard dog and a canary, and among them all, proudly strutting about. Torpedo and the Whale. If Leo, the big dog, was infront of the fire, the parrots would calmly pinch his toes till he made place for the manual transfer. for them; and the k'tten and parrots played games together, rolling

and over.
"Whale, among his other accomplishments, possessed a love of music, and whitted just like the canary. He also greatly enjoyed my music when I played, but he preferred scales and evercises, his taste being purely classical.
Whenever I began the former he would climb up my dress on to my shoulder, and there futter about just as though he were taking a bath. Then, one by one he would abstract my ha rpins, till at last my hair would fall down, and in, that he would plunge and bathe with extreme relish. This was an amusement he was not often perm tted to indulge in, however."

Another parrot owned by this lady vas named "Doctor Johnson," because, like the amous man of the detionary, he was fond of tea. Of this parrot she writes: "I was very busy embro dering a curtain soon after we landed, and Doc-tor Johnson, willing to be useful as well as ornamental, learned how to sew. He would st on the sde of the wooden frame, watching the patient needle as it stabbed the cloth in and out. Suddenly, one day, he made a da h at the needle coming through the work, and, pulling it out with a jerk, ran again to the side of the frame, and this he repeated every stitch, with many joyous gami ols among the many-colored wools and silks."-Golden Days.

PENSION AGENTS

Tricks by Which Dishonest Members of the Fraternity Increase the Legal

The d'shonest pension agent gathers very little moss in the Pension Department when the spec al examiner attends to his business, said Major A. R. Banks of the National Pension agency yesterday.

"Dishonesty thrives as well there as elsewhere, does it not?" asked a report-

"Hardly," was the reply. "The exammers have their system of examination reduce to a point that would astonish any one not acquainted with the besiness. Why as soon as the claim is filed, though it's ustice is as apparent as sunlight, the whole matter s turned over to an examiner who inspects it as though the cla mant was leagued with Beelzebub himse fin a scheme to defraud the National Treasury. When the examiner has thus discuss d the claim makes his report upon it and if there be any point that is the least doubtful, any matter capable of any but the most absolutely certain construction, the claim s ruthlessly sent agan upon its wander ngs through the army of examiners, office specials and supervisors. When it has run the gauntiet aga'n, unless every thing is perfectly square, the whole business is summarily dropped. Dishonesty on the part of the agent imperils, the claim at every step. Of course the agents realize this, and o, for the most part, turn their attention exclusively to the claimant when practising sinuous ways. Only a certain fee, fixed by unalterable law, is allowed the agent, and this fee is often r d cu ously small, considering the amount of abor expended upon the statutory crime, and pun-hment is swift and severe upon the discovery of such an offense. In order to avoid the provis ons of the statute, however, uncrupulous agents and attorneys resort to all sorts of schemes and subterfuges. One will be content with a pre ent to his wife, either in the way of money or money's worth; another will sell the ela mant a worthless horse for a fabulous price; a third will accept a present for h mself, while others will perform some trifling service for which the claimant pays them whatever they may ask. Of course, all these schemes of extortion are merely doing indirectly what the law says shall not be done directly, and consequently are punished just as though they were done directly. This is only one of the'r tricks—although it is the commonest—but per-jury, false affidavits and forgeries are part of the stock in trade of the dishonest pension attorney. The Interior Department tries to protect itself by requiring attorneys to have a cert ficate of good standing, but, unfortunately, you can't tell a d shonest lawyer by the color of his eyes. Ten years' service in the department has taught me something of the r tricks and ways."
"But are not the claimants some-

times dishonest?" "Frequently, and even the attorneys detect his dishonesty, sometimes."

"What form is most common in their dishonesty?"
"That of showing hurts, wounds,

sores and injuries and claiming they were received during the war when in reality they are traceable to buzz-saws, railway accidents, kerosene and horse stealing expeditions. I know of one case in which a man claimed a pension on account of blindness caused by a gunshot wound in the face, when upon examination it was ascertained that he was shot and left for lead when trying to desert his wife, before the war. wife belonged to a very well-known family. Queer things turn up some-times. An alleged widow once bothered me for a long time about a claim for pension on account of her husband having been killed in the service. he, of course, stated that she had not married again. One day a man came in and, saying that Mrs. — was sek, inquired about h relaim. I answered him as fully as I cared to, and not having very much to do just then, engaged h m in conversation. During the course of the conversation I happened to ask him And he was. Oh, we used to get some very queer fish."—St. Louis Republi-

He Rings His Little Bell.

Miss Claire (who has just rejected young Simpkins)-I am sorry, Mr. Simpkins. I can not be your wife, but I will be a sister to you. Young Simpkins (sadly and uncon-

sciously)-Ting: ting!-N. Y. Horald. -The famous Comstock mine is bandoned, prolably, for all time. Durng the last ten years Californians have een \$270,000,000 worth of property vanish into then air as the result of the cuin of the Comstock .- San Francisco Chroniele.